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JOE CLAY OF ILWU LOCAL 10 & 34, PCPA

INTERVIEWEE: JOE CLAY

INTERVIEWERS: HARVEY SCHWARTZ, CONOR CASEY

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[00:00:00] **HARVEY SCHWARTZ:** Joe, can you tell me where you were born, when you were born, a little bit about yourself?

[00:00:31] **JOE CLAY:** I was born in Texas. It was the country, on a farm and the area was Satin. I need to spell that for you probably, S-A-T-I-N. Satin, Texas. And that area we called God's country because it was a community of fellowship, a community of love and understanding between Blacks and whites at the time when I was born and raised in that area.

[00:00:59] **HARVEY:** What year was that that you were born?

[00:01:02] **JOE:** I was born August 11th, 19 and 37. That was on the 11th day of August.

[00:01:13] **HARVEY:** What's it like growing up there?

[00:01:16] **JOE:** What was it like growing up in Texas back in the thirties? As I said before, basically, it was prejudiced. As we all know it was prejudiced, back in those days, even in Texas, even in the town where I grew up, it was prejudiced there as well. There were schools segregated, buses, theaters, stores, and all of that were all segregated. But in the community [where I was born in] , white boys and Black boys, we all played together, fought together, everything was fine as long as it was between the boys and all of that.

When it came to riding the bus to school the bus would pass us up on the road, if it was raining, snowing, and whatever and wouldn't give us a ride to where, you know, we thought that was a bit too an extreme. Peoples that we knew, worked around, worked in the fields with and that type, and then when it came to going to school, wouldn't give a kid a ride on the bus. We would have to walk. The white kids was on buses, they had transportations in school. And I lived about a mile-and-a-half from school. And we walked rain or shine, our parents wanted us to go to school.

[00:02:45] **HARVEY:** They wouldn't even pick you up in segregated busing?

[00:02:48] **JOE:** No, we didn't have segregated busing. As I said, we walked. We had to walk to school. We had one transportation with a car, my dad—he had to go to work, he had to go to work in the car.

[00:03:05] **HARVEY:** What did your dad do for work?

[00:03:07] **JOE:** It was a gravel pit. He dug gravel out of the ground and you know, took it from different parts of the country by rail and by trucks. It all depends. And I began working on the farm, picking cotton and chopping, and all those kinds of things.

[00:03:30] **HARVEY:** What's it like picking cotton?

[00:03:33] **JOE:** Well, how can you describe cotton picking? It's hard to describe. It was a terrible [inaudible] _____. When all the kids grew up and got older, they left home to have a better life, better employment because working in the field the pay was not that great. And so, we all would leave home once we got of age.

[00:04:05] **HARVEY:** Is that what you did?

[00:04:07] **JOE:** That's what I did as well.

[00:04:09] **HARVEY:** How old were you when you left home?

[00:04:11] **JOE:** 18.

[00:04:13] **HARVEY:** And where'd you go?

[00:04:14] **JOE:** I came to California. First stopped in Los Angeles. And that was 1956 and I came—I had my dad's sister lived in Los Angeles at the time and I stayed there until '57. And I came visited—which was an aunt and uncle, which was my dad's siblings here in San Francisco in '57. And I decided 'Well, I'm going to migrate in San Francisco one day here sooner or later.' And that did happen in 1959.

[00:04:56] **HARVEY:** And why San Francisco?

[00:04:58] **JOE:** Why San Francisco?

[00:04:59] **HARVEY:** Yeah.

[00:05:00] **JOE:** I guess because I liked San Francisco at my first visit here. It seemed to be a little bit different from any other place I had ever lived before, which was Texas to Los Angeles to San Francisco. I just liked the feeling in San Francisco.

[00:05:19] **HARVEY:** How far in school did you go?

[00:05:21] **JOE:** I went to the 11th grade before leaving home. And after I was here in San Francisco and I went to night school to get my GED. So I got a GED and after I got married and I was living in, I guess, in Pacifica [, California] . And I went to two years of Skyline College. Are you aware of Skyline? So I got a Bachelors Arts degree from Skyline. I can't recall what year that was now.

[00:06:05] **HARVEY:** That's okay. Did you find more prejudice in L.A. as opposed to San Francisco? How did you find that? I don't mean to lead you one way or the other. How did it compare?

[00:06:18] **JOE:** You know, I really don't know—these differences between the prejudice in Los Angeles and the prejudice here in San Francisco. I never really experienced prejudice like I did Down South in that regard. I just knew when I came to San Francisco the first job I found in San Francisco was a dishwashing job. And that particular job where I worked on the night shift, the closing shift of the restaurant. And after the restaurant closed at a certain hour, I want to say 8 PM, and there were still customers eating, but my pay was stopped at 8 o'clock and I still had to stay there and finish up the dishes, the pots and pans, and that just didn't sit well with me. No.

[00:07:29] **HARVEY:** What was the restaurant's name? Do you remember?

[00:07:31] **JOE:** I can't even recall that either. I really don't know, but I know I didn't like it. That was one particular item I didn't like. I don't know if that was prejudiced or not. But it was non-union! It was a non-union position. I wanted to get away from that just as soon as I could. But when you don't have any other income and you got to rely on—I always rely on income on my own—so I remained there until I got hired at United Airlines.

[00:08:14] **HARVEY:** At United Airlines?

[00:08:15] **JOE:** United Airlines at the airport.

[00:08:17] **HARVEY:** Doing what?

[00:08:18] **JOE:** Cleaning airplanes. From one cleaning job to the next. But I was unionized and I got familiar with unionism and that was great. I got hired there because of my aunt, she ran a—she had an apartment building, and there was a gentleman who lived in the apartment building and he worked at United Airlines and he brought me an application and I filled it out and he took it back to United and in a couple of days I got a call that I could come to work.

[00:09:01] **HARVEY:** And what union was that? Do you remember what local it was?

[00:09:06] **JOE:** I don't know what local it was but it was the IMA?

[00:09:10] **HARVEY:** International Machinist Association?

[00:09:12] **JOE:** That's it. Yes.

[00:09:14] **HARVEY:** Wowie. Okay. What'd you do after that job?

[00:09:23] **JOE:** Strangely enough, as my aunt was instrumental in me getting hired at United Airlines and I guess in, whatever month it came up in 1963, that it was printed in the Examiner at the time—she was receiving the San Francisco Examiner newspaper—that they was going to be hiring longshoremen. And she is the one that filled out the paperwork in my name because I was at work in that particular day. She filled it out and mailed it in and told me what she had done. And then, whatever month it was I finally heard from them. And I got mustered in at Pier 24 and in October of 1963—it was October the 7th. There was about a thousand of us that got hired at the time at once. But me being grateful for United Airlines hiring me, I gave them a two months—I mean two weeks' notice. So I didn't start on October the 7th, it was two weeks later.

[00:10:41] **HARVEY:** Wowie. And did you tell the union that you were going to—tell the ILWU that you needed two weeks for the other guys, for United?

[00:10:51] **JOE:** Yes. Yes, I did.

[00:10:53] **HARVEY:** And they were good with that?

[00:10:54] **JOE:** They was okay with that. They had no problem.

[00:10:57] **HARVEY:** It's 1963. Were you at all involved in the Civil Rights Movement?

[00:11:06] **JOE:** No, only as far as it went here in San Francisco. I was not involved to the point where I was arrested or demonstrated at all, or any harassing or anything.

[00:11:23] **HARVEY:** Okay. Tell me about your first day on the job on the waterfront?

[00:11:29] **JOE:** My first day on the job on the waterfront was an experience alright. It was a discharge and a hole at Pier 39. I got dispatched over there and Jack Robertson, he was a Black man and his partner was Ken, which was a white person, a white gentleman. And there was six men discharged. We was working three on and three off. So when I first got there these two men was off and the other three men was working. And I'm going to call it the 'hook,' came over there to the hole, and I run out in the square, going to help. They said, "No, young buck." They call you "young buck." "No, young buck, get back, get back under the wing." And I went underneath the wing. And the hook came back in again, I run back onto the square. They tell me the same thing. And I said, "Oh heck no. They don't have me down here to watch you work. I'm supposed to be working." And then they explained to me how the operation went. And that's when I was satisfied somewhat, I wasn't completely satisfied, however. I got kind of content that you know, that I was going to be working half an hour later at that point. So, for the first, to tell me that 'go back under the wing,' I thought they were trying to get me fired before I got hired.

[00:13:18] **HARVEY:** That's a good one.

[00:13:21] **JOE:** Yeah, because why is they telling me to go back underneath the wing and they got someone out there working, and I'm watching, on my first day too! No, that didn't sound right!

[00:13:34] **HARVEY:** What was the work like that first day?

[00:13:42] **JOE:** Well, you know, the first day. The gentlemen, they were kind, gracious to me so it was okay once I understood what was happening. How the work was being done and performed. And I did mostly farm work before so I was used to lifting and that kind of thing. So it wasn't that difficult for me to—I was young and strong too in those days.

[00:14:11] **HARVEY:** Yeah, you look young and strong now.

[00:14:13] **JOE:** No, I'm not young, I'm old. If you take 1937 to now. I'm thankful to be as healthy as I am. No medication of no kind. I do have glaucoma, so I do have to use drops for my eyes. That's the only medication I'm taking at the time.

[00:14:37] **HARVEY:** Tell me about your experience in the union over time as time goes by. What high points do you remember?

[00:14:49] **JOE:** I like unionism. I think San Francisco as a whole is a democratic place, a democratic city. And I think there a lot militancy here as well. And when it came to the union, having to show some militancy here, I think this is a great union for that, for that militancy. I'm basically not a violent person. I really think of myself as a giving, kind-hearted—I get emotional [pause] when I think of myself in that regard because I'm always giving.

[00:15:52] **HARVEY:** You're helping now. You're giving and helping now to the union's program.

[00:16:00] **JOE:** Yes. But I'm also a militant person as well. I do like justice. Foremost, I like justice to be rendered.

[00:16:16] **HARVEY:** Do you remember the '71 strike? What you did during that 1971 strike?

[00:16:26] **JOE:** Yes, I was basically down on the Embarcadero [the eastern waterfront] . And occasionally I went over to [?Oakland, Ohio Street ?] . But mostly I picketed on the Embarcadero for the '71 strike, down around Pier 17, 19, 23, in that area.

[00:16:55] **HARVEY:** Do you remember [Harry] Bridges coming around? Because he used to be around Local 10 a lot. Do you remember Harry [Bridges] ?

[00:16:59] **JOE:** Oh well, I do. Yes, I recall Harry [Bridges] .

[00:17:02] **HARVEY:** What's your impression of him?

[00:17:06] **JOE:** You know, basically you hear, I almost called them rumors, but you hear peoples talk about Harry [Bridges] and basically you—most of the things I heard about Harry [Bridges] was all good. I got good reports about Harry [Bridges] . And me not knowing the man personally, so I had to take those reports as being

genuine. So I guess I kind of felt good about the man, thought good about him. That's all I knew. And so, what else was I going to think?

[00:17:49] **HARVEY:** What about Cleophas Williams? He was president during your time?

[00:17:55] **JOE:** Yes. Well I think some part in time before he became the president he was a dispatcher at Local 10 and I thought he was pretty, upright gentleman as well. And later on he did become president of the local, he was the first Black president as we know, or know now. And so, Cleophas Williams, you know, well-adjusted person, which believed in educating his family, supporting them as well, as a whole. And I assume he helped a lot of a longshoremen along the way as well.

[00:18:49] **HARVEY:** I think that's the case. A lot of politics at Local 10. Did you ever have any impression of all the different political groups? I mean there was the [inaudible] _____—when did he die? There was a guy who was, for the union, conservative—Jim Kearney. Do you have any impression of Jim Kearney? What did you feel about the politics? You've got Kearney on the one side and you got large left wing group on the other—what was your impression of all that political life?

[00:19:27] **JOE:** You know I've never considered myself as wanting to be a politician because you hear more bad things about politicians than you do really good things about them on a whole. So, I came to work and basically that's mostly—not mostly, that is what I did.

[00:19:53] **HARVEY:** Did you get active in any committees or anything?

[00:19:57] **JOE:** I got elected to the executive board.

[00:20:02] **HARVEY:** Oh you did?

[00:20:03] **JOE:** I was on the grievance committee as well. And later on, I ran for dispatcher and I finally became a dispatcher at Local 10. And my last year before I transferred over to Local 34, I was the chief dispatcher for Local 10.

[00:20:28] **HARVEY:** What's it like being dispatcher?

[00:20:31] **JOE:** What is it like?

[00:20:31] **HARVEY:** Yeah.

[00:20:33] **JOE:** It was—well, when I became dispatcher it was simple, easy job to perform. We had the rotary system had been instituted at that time and so it was not difficult to keep up with the last person that had a job in a particular job and the first person would do the job the following day. So that was an easy thing to do. So my position was easy, it was not difficult whatsoever. I can only go on my own personal record, I don't know about anyone else.

But after retiring I had a gentleman came up, you know—I was vice president of the Pensioners club here at the time. He said, "Clay, see I wanted to come up here and ask you to do something for me, once." I never asked him whether it was right or wrong. And he says, "I started up,"—we have an elevated dispatcher office up, you come up. And he says, "I thought about it." He says, "Clay ain't going to do that for me. I didn't come up." My

reply to him—his name was Steve—I said, “Steve I’m sure glad you didn’t come up because if it wasn’t right, I damn sure was not going to do it.”

[00:22:17] **HARVEY:** Yeah, that’s good. You mentioned the work, what was the product that you liked working the best?

[00:22:29] **JOE:** What product? I can’t say what product I liked working the best. Like I said, when I came on the job or when I came to the hall and got a job, you didn’t know what it was until that particular day. It was my job to do and hell, I did it the best.

[00:22:45] **HARVEY:** Any product that you remembered you disliked?

[00:22:45] **JOE:** There was no job I disliked doing. I was not a pride person to work cold storage. I get cold easily but if I took that job that particular day that was my job and, well if it was, that’s what I did—cold, hot, hides, coffee, whatever the job consist of that particular day.

[00:23:32] **HARVEY:** Did you work hides at all?

[00:23:36] **JOE:** Quite a lot. I lived in San Francisco, so most of the hides were performed in San Francisco. So I took a lot of jobs that consist of hide, coffee, cotton, drums, it didn’t make any difference. Like I said, back in those days, I was young and I was healthy and I was strong.

[00:23:59] **HARVEY:** Actually, you could see that now. You can. I know you’re 77 but—

[00:24:06] **JOE:** I’m 77.

[00:24:06] **HARVEY:** But you can see the strength nonetheless. I mean you know, it’s just there. Can you describe working hides? It’s a famous product because of its difficulties.

[00:24:18] **JOE:** Well as you know there was some stink involved with them and there was some moisture involved with the lifting them. You would get a moisture with them. And some of them was heavy. So you reached down and picked them up and stowed them away. And you needed to stow them in a proper, correct place or else they would slide and you would have to redo it all over again, so keep from having to repeat the same process, you did the best to stack them properly the first time. That’s probably only description I can give you. And lifting them you take some cow hide, bull hide, some of them large. And the consequences of the hides would be large and they’re heavy.

[00:25:21] **HARVEY:** You’re there in the transition to the containerization. What was your feeling about—I mean, how did you deal with that or see it or perceive it?

[00:25:33] **JOE:** I guess I’m going to say go back to when we first began. It’s mostly what we call hand jive. It was all hand lifting, loading and discharging. And then they went to pallets, where we did a whole lot of stowing with forklifts. Forklifts—it went from forklifts to conex basically at the army base, conex containers. And that was done the forklifts as well before the container came in. So after we went to the containers that took, makes the hand work away except for steel. Pretty much everything came into containers except for steel and I guess, and automobiles. So it was a relief from all the heavy lifting, I can guarantee you that. So it was welcome, by the most of us. Some of the containers you had to lash them down. It depended on what type of

lashing equipment that was used, some of the lashing rods was strenuous—heavy I was going to say, strenuous because you had to lift them, along with the turnbuckles. Matson had some heavy rods and they had some turnbuckles as well. So it was one for one particular lifting to another, if you consider that. You just weren't lifting the cargo per say but it was still strenuous work.

[00:27:29] **HARVEY:** What did you think of women coming on the waterfront?

[00:27:34] **JOE:** I did not object to the women. We were used to working with women in the fields back at home. You know, they picked cotton, chopped, and did those things. My second oldest sister, I know she could do pretty much what the average man, I didn't see no problem with women doing the same work as we did on the waterfront as men did.

[00:28:15] **HARVEY:** Did you ever work long steel? It was called long steel years ago?

[00:28:18] **JOE:** Yes.

[00:28:19] **HARVEY:** You did? What's that like?

[00:28:24] **JOE:** Dangerous if you're not careful. So you really have to be paying attention when you work steel. You had to be mindful of what can happen to you if you're not. So you want to do the hooking up properly so that they wouldn't come out of the slings back in the hold on you. So basically it was, pretty much an easy job if you did it correctly. And if you was mindful of all the danger that was involved in. You did it correctly and it was no problem.

[00:29:05] **HARVEY:** You do Harry Bridges worked long steel?

[00:29:09] **JOE:** You know Harry [Bridges] was not working in the hold in the piers when I came in '63.

[00:29:17] **HARVEY:** It was 30 years before.

[00:29:18] **JOE:** So I never had an opportunity to work with Harry [Bridges] . As far as actually meeting Harry [Bridges] , I can't even say I shook hands with the man. He used to come to union meetings sometimes and speak but as far as me to get near him but, near enough to speak to him. I don't think I ever did. What I do know is some longshoremen that did go up to him and speak and shake hands with him. I'd never think that he had a reservation about speaking, getting to know some longshoreman and shaking their hand. And like I said, I only think—I don't know if everybody liked Harry [Bridges] or not, but basically I understood he was an honest person. So, that's what I heard about him and that's what I accepted.

[00:30:13] **HARVEY:** Right on. What year did you go into local 34?

[00:30:19] **JOE:** It was four years before I retired and I retired in '99, so probably 1995.

[00:30:32] **HARVEY:** What was the work like there in 34?

[00:30:35] **JOE:** Well, I basically worked nights pretty much. And I worked nights and I was on nights. And then one of the clerks asked me he said, "Clay, how did you learn to do this job so well?" I said, "Well, you know. I've been doing this job. You know I used to do this job. I'm the one doing this job when you were tell

me where to place things and what did you do.” I said, “‘Cause I have this board, this clipboard, you know I don’t know how to tell somebody else to do it? I’ve been doing it for years myself. So now all I gotta do is tell someone else, ‘This goes there, this goes there.’ It’s easy isn’t it?” I said “I would think so. Why don’t you just think about it? You just think about it. It’s not difficult.”

[00:31:34] **HARVEY:** How come you went into Local 34?

[00:31:37] **JOE:** A mistake I made.

[00:31:41] **HARVEY:** But what kind of mistake?

[00:31:43] **JOE:** I should’ve remained in Local 10.

[00:31:46] **HARVEY:** Oh, I see.

[00:31:47] **JOE:** Should’ve stayed in Local 10. And I could have gone over to 91, if I’d chose to.

[00:31:52] **HARVEY:** You could’ve what?

[00:31:56] **JOE:** I could’ve went to Local 91. And, I could’ve stayed there and went on the line sport. That’s to tie and let go of the ships, which would have been a better position for me. Way better than going over to Local 34.

[00:32:14] **HARVEY:** Why did you pick to go to 34 to begin with?

[00:32:17] **JOE:** To tell you the truth, I don’t know. I really don’t. I guess I was meant to go over to 34. After I was there for some time a little bit, not long, there was a B-person. And he came up, at a meeting, they was talking about registering her, a B-person. And I was sitting there and I was thinking something or another—she was a Black lady—and I was thinking some of the other Local 10 members had transferred to 34 before myself was going to stand up and speak on her behalf. And when they didn’t, I kept thinking—I forget the president that was at 34 at the time. Can you recall any of the names?

[00:33:16] **HARVEY:** Yeah, I’m trying to.

[00:33:22] **JOE:** It wasn’t Rich Cavelli.

[00:33:24] **HARVEY:** Yeah, I was going to say Cavelli.

[00:33:26] **JOE:** It wasn’t not, Cavelli.

[00:33:27] **HARVEY:** No, it was not Cavelli. I’m not sure who it was then.

[00:33:29] **JOE:** It was someone before him. I can’t recall his name either, but he was someone he was speaking about—and it wasn’t Bryant either.

[00:33:37] **HARVEY:** It wasn’t Bryant?

[00:33:38] **JOE:** No, it was not Bryant. Anyhow, he was talking to de-registering this lady, and what I said, not one of them stood up and I stood and I said, “You know you’re not going to do that. You’re not going to de-register her. This is a union and this is a democratic union. And what you’re going to do is you’re going to defend her. That’s what we do. As union people, we defend one another. We don’t let the company tell us what to do. We are a union!”

[00:34:16] **HARVEY:** Could’ve been Jimmy? Was it Jimmy?

[00:34:18] **JOE:** No, it wasn’t Jimmy Herman. It wasn’t Jimmy. I guess it might’ve been the one after. I really can’t recall the man’s name.

[00:34:29] **HARVEY:** What happened in the case then?

[00:34:30] **JOE:** She’s still a clerk. She was a B-person and she eventually got promoted to an A-person and she still remains a clerk to this day.

[00:34:42] **HARVEY:** That’s a good story. What year did you get to be an A longshoreman?

[00:34:49] **JOE:** Like I said, we started in 1963 and I don’t know, I think 1967 or ‘68? We all got a promotion. And we got promoted for, I don’t know, I guess for one day. And because Carl Smith was the Secretary of Treasury at Local 10, and he had a son that came in 1965 and he wanted his son to be promoted as well. And so we was promoted one day and then the next day we was back in B-person. And he made some kind of agreement for his son to be promoted as well. And so, I’m thinking sometime in 1967. We got all promoted to A-person.

[00:35:51] **HARVEY:** Do you enjoy the Pensioners? I know you’re active in the Pensioners, you’re here now. Have you been active in the Pensioners?

[00:36:00] **JOE:** Like I say when I retired in 1999, Joe Mosley was the president and there was a—my ex-partner, which was a McCoy, Maurice McCoy, his wife was the vice-president behind Joe Mosley. And I guess Joe Mosley retired and then George Cobbs became the president. Enola, Mrs. McCoy, became a little bit disoriented and then she retired from vice-president. And I became the vice-president behind George Cobbs for three years, and I thought well, I was ‘long to the hall, twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays and I told him, “Man, I didn’t retire to do this!” And so, enough was enough. I say I give it up and I’m back to on the executive board of the club. And I attend all the meetings I can and I’ll come to the conventions.

[00:37:37] **HARVEY:** Do you have a sum up statement you’d like to make at this point? [To Conor] Do you have any questions?

[00:37:46] **CONOR:** Well, yeah. There’s a couple things that people seem to be very interested in about the ILWU’s work and connections with other unions. Could you remember the relationship of Local 10, either during the farmworkers movement and the support of Cesar Chavez or any work that during apartheid that you were involved with?

[00:38:16] **JOE:** Yes, we were very active with Cesar Chavez. Local 10. Local 10, was—the only local I was in before transferring over to Local 34 was Local 10, and so, yes. Local 10, when I say it needs to be militant, it’s

great. It's one of the great militencies as a whole that I've been involved in and I have not been involved in any other. But, when it came to the apartheid, there was one person in particular, was very instrumental in that and he was a Local 10 member, he came along at the same time that I did. His name was Leo Robertson. He was very interested in the apartheid. He was the one that did all the organizing as far as longshoremen going to Africa, and getting things pretty much done. He got credit for that! Anyways, I always appreciated him for his effort that he put into it. He used a lot of his own personal money and [inaudible] _____. And he got support from some of us longshoreman as well.

[00:39:57] **HARVEY:** You remember the wildcat [strike] they had in the late 1980's?

[00:40:02] **JOE:** Yes, we wouldn't load a South African, she sit on the docks and we spread the word. It left here and went someplace and I forget now just where it went. But what the other union members, they did not discharge it either. So they stayed out for a long time for the cargo in it. I really don't know what actually happened with the cargo but I guess it eventually got discharged.

[00:40:36] **HARVEY:** Yes, Leo [Robertson] was highly appreciated.

[00:40:38] **JOE:** Yes, Leo [Robertson] was very much appreciated.

[00:40:40] **HARVEY:** —wasn't there for it but there was a big memorial for him, which was very impressive, just a few years ago when he passed away.

[00:40:46] **JOE:** Yes.

[00:40:47] **HARVEY:** I was at that. That's good, thank you. Anything else you'd like to add? Have we missed anything?

[00:40:59] **JOE:** I've never have done one of these before and I wasn't thinking this was going to happen at this convention.

[00:41:09] **HARVEY:** I got you by surprise.

[00:41:10] **JOE:** Yes, you have. And so, as far as me even having enough time to really think about—I can answer a question that you can ask me. And knowing that I can do, but for me that I missed or something I can say—

[00:41:30] **HARVEY:** Or I missed.

[00:41:31] **JOE:** Oh, you asked me now to remember something and I can't recall something I should bring up that I missed.

Like, one of the guys that you were sitting by, I heard you asked him this morning about doing the interview, his name is Jim Brown, James Brown. He said, and I guess, Don [Daly], "Remember don't believe half of what he said, and only one fourth of what he says," I don't know if you recall him saying, "You can believe everything he tells you."

[00:42:17] **HARVEY:** Yes, I remember that.

[00:42:18] **JOE:** When he told you about me.

[00:42:19] **HARVEY:** Mmhm.

[00:42:21] **JOE:** Well that's how I carried myself on the waterfront.

[00:42:24] **HARVEY:** I believe it.

[00:42:27] **JOE:** Well, that's speaks for all I can say.

[00:42:30] **HARVEY:** Much appreciated. Thank you. We really appreciate it.

[00:42:35] **JOE:** You're welcome.